NEW ORLEANS.

The Threatened Conflict Between State and Federal Power.

Warmoth the Prince of Carpet-Baggers.

Graphic Picture of the Situation by Our Special Correspondent.

THE ISSUE OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Warmoth the Pizarro of the South and Autocrat of Louisiana.

NORTHERN SCALLAWAGS IN CLOVER.

A Terrible Story of Robbery, Outrage and Wrong.

No Public Spirit or Honesty Anywhere.

A Second Class Carpet-Bagger with His Backbone in His Legs.

COLLECTOR CASEY AND HIS GANG.

Frisky. Pert and Learned Quadroons as Legislators.

Apathy and Indolence of the Native Whites.

The Turning Point in the Career of Warmoth Arrived.

Fears of Riot and Bloodshed in New Orleans and a Coup d'Etat.

Unpleasant Predicament of Army Officers.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1872. In almost every Southern State there is some ne question of such prevailing moment that the olitics of the State is of vastly more consequence

than its relation to the nation.

In Virginia there is the great question as to what part of the enormous State debt must be borne by 'est Virginia. North Carolina and Georgia are confronted with repudiation under different forms. and in Georgia a portion of the extravagant outlay of Bullock and Kimball has been already rejused credit. Florida is possessed by the shabest of the carpet-baggers; and perhaps the United States Senate does not contain two men so generally useless as old Mr. Gilbert-who is a New ork merchant, reposing there upon his honorsand Osborne, the "active Senator," whom nobody ever accused of having any public cares on his Osborne is just now racing up people through the State under the terrors of the Enporcement act. In Alabama, which is the most rosperous of the States where the carpet-baggers have prevailed, there is a grave question of two Legislatures refusing to affiliate, while the body which the Governor calls illegal is master of the Capitol edifice. In Arkansas two men claim to be Covernor elect, Brooks by the original official account and Baxter according to some patchwork made subsequent to the receipt of the returns. But in Louisiana a condition of things prevails which really threatens to lead to such terrible hostilities as to turn the attention of the country at last to the anomalous and utterly indefensible condition of many of these reconstructed States.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA. I have spent some days in Louisiana, and have had the company of some of its most eminent citizens, both on my way into the State and for several days since. I had interviews with the Gov. ernor, Governor-elect, Mayor, Congressman at Large and many of the lawyers and politicians. Go-Ing to the South in the interest of its people as well as of the country at large, and endeavoring to forget all the political past, I think I am able to form some estimate of what exists in Louisiana, Bithough I can propose no remedy.

Louisiana possesses the richest city of the South, and, being the seat of cultivation of all three great Bouthern staples-cotton, sugar and rice-was early set upon by the carpet-baggers as affording the easiest and best spoil. It possessed a flexible and, at the same time, an untutorable population, composed of French, generally of low descent, of some Spanish, some Mexicans and nearly all the forms of Saxons of commingled blood, so that many of the mulattoes were nearly white and had sharp faculties, with a general worthlessness of character underneath. It is said, and with a certain degree of truth, that Louisiana has

THE ABLEST RODIES OF NEGROES. Intellectually, to be found in the South, but it may also be said that these negroes, from their adulterous origin and mixture of African, Latin and Saxon bloods, constitute the most uneasy and unreliable population in the Southern States. The South Carolinian negro is, generally speaking, a dist Church, and there are some ascertainable traits of character about him; but the irisky, pert and even learned Louisianian, quadroon or octoroon, contains within himself the faculties of a politician and the insincerity of a Mexican.

LOUISIANA'S CARPET-BAGGERS. It may be from this superiority of the vellow population in Louisiana that the high type of carpet-baggers were deterred from entering the State, and instead of these a set of inferior ones, with merely business qualities, stepped ahead and took charge of reconstruction. Many of the Southern carpet-baggers are mere boys, and in Louisiana the boy element predominates. Warmoth, who has attracted more attention than any carpetbagger in the South, is only thirty years old; and Sheridan, who has filled the most important office in all the South, so far as its revenues are concerned, is about thirty-two. The latter is now Congressman at Large, according to Warmoth's account. These carpet-baggers are about half-andhalf in origin, many being Western men, and mearly as many Eastern men. I may better relate the story of these adventurers after I have out-lined the story of New Orleans, which is also the story of Louisiana after the federals occupied it.

THE STORY OF NEW ORLEANS UNDER BUTLER. Ben Butter was the first military commander of New Orleans, and while many dishenest things ewere done in his period at the same time repose wigor and security were the characteristics of Butler's administration. It was impossible to have tith in Butler's general character, because it was biways too brilliant, piquant and surprising to imcress people as the sincere behavior of a parriet

hung a gambler-not so much for tearing down the did it, and gaining a sort of police notoriety in the act—he also made the violent merchants of the city feed their own people whom they had betrayed into the war, and he pool-poohed with a splendid want of ceremony the loreign Consuls who were glutting themselves and their coun trymen upon the common misfortunes of North and South. Many Southern men in New Orleans will tell you to-day that though Butler might have been a rascal, still he was a success.

GENERAL BANKS' ADMINISTRATION. After Butler came the smooth, diguified and polished General Banks, a man without cyll in his nature or strength in his purpose. Banks endeav-ored to restore civil order and citizen loyalty to Louisiana by good treatment, but he fell into the error of reposing trust in a type of men who could not understand the principles of freedom nor adopt even a business patriotism for the sake of their own prosperity. During his time the officers of the army and navy became generally demoralized and cotton stealing underlaid most of the military campaigns emanating from New Orleans. Cotton, THE KING CORRUPTER OF REBEL AND PEDERAL.

Bankers and business men, generals, and some say even admirals, projected vast campaigns for no other purpose than to pick up cotton and acquire fortunes. The era of corruption here, which remains to this day, began to the weakness of Banks' administration. It may be said with truthfulness that Diogenes, with his lamp, cou

truthuineas that Diegenes, with his tamp, could now scarcely discover an honest man in New Orleans of any influence, so far as politics goes. Not even South Carolina affords so vast a picture of promiscuous bribery and corruption as the Southern metropolis. But, after our late experience in New York city, perhaps, we have no right to repreach the Gresent City.

THE ESGINNING OF WORSE.

Banks endeavored to organize civil government in Louisiana under Michael Hahn as Governor. Hahn was a man of simple origin, unimposing manners and a cheap grade of mind. He was succeeded by Madison Wells, whom General Sheridan removed to make way for Joshua Baker as ruler of the State. The reconstruction acts of Congress went into operation untimely here as throughout the South, and the contest took place within the republican party for the domination of the State. All the prospects seemed to be in lavor of F. E. Dumas, a rich creole, of negro blood, who had been superbly educated and was rich and ambittions. He spent a great deal of money, according to common report, and, had the negroes railled to his support he would have been nominated in the radical Convention. But a small conclave of Northern men, working with desperate energy—as only the Northern carpet-bagger can work—had resolved upon making

Henry C. Warmoth Governor.

making

HENRY C. WARMOTH GOVERNOR.

This conclave was chiefly composed of Warmoth himself, M. A. Southworth and J. H. Sypher.

Southworth was a man from New York State, or business experience, with a precise, heavy mind and power, and with those reserve forces and rebusiness experience, with a precise, heavy mind and power, and with those reserve forces and resources which secure success after more brilliant men have exhausted themselves. Underneath all, he is generally believed to have been perfectly unscrupulous and to have set up Warmoth as a figurehead while he should be the organizing man behind the throne, taking the profits and dispensing the honors. This man has been to Louisiana what Kimball was to Georgia, Littlefield and Swepson to North Carolina, and the State Treasurer to South Carolina. He is now in apparent retirement. Sypher was a Pennsylvania officer in the federal army, with fair capacity as a public speaker, some courage and a good deal of commercial and political vigor. These three men put their time, money, sleep, promises and everything into the work of carrying the State under reconstruction, and they beat Dumas after a terrible fight, and with Warmoth as their candidate, swept Louisiana against Talliaferro.

The Louisiana Pizarro.

Dumas after a terrible fight, and with Warmoth as their candidate, swept Louisiana against Talliaferro.

THE LOUISIANA PIZARRO.

Warmoth was a sort of Pizarro, equally obscure in origin, audacious in action and successful in conclusions. He was a Western boy, with some business habits and love of money, acquired in doing the menial work of a printing office, but his aspirations were above the common, and we find him at the side of General McClernand when the war began, learning politics from that evoriasing politician whom Grant numbered with his other conquests at Vicksburg. McClernand was forever talking politics to the soldiers and arranging the democratic party for an easy domination at the close of the war, and Warmoth has the reputation of having helped him out by writing some of his despatches and letters and fully sharing all his designs of supremacy. Warmoth obtained an office in New Orleans, where he used thrift and consulted with everybody, so as to ascertain the situation, and about the time he went into reconstruction politics he had put by a great deal more money than people ordinarily make by honest means with the same chances. There was a freshness, vigor and stature about the fellow which gave him some ascendency in vulgar minds.

To look upon he is very tall, long-legged and straight, with broad shoulders and a shallow chest, and on his long neck he wears a garrote collar, which keeps him rather stiffy up, and his sallow skin receives some ornament from a remarkably long and pretty mustache, which comes down over his lean chops, while his eye is like a portent, tuil of a sort of sallow light, and he understands its power and makes it fame out on small occasions, to the great terror of the old rebels, who think that when he gives it a dramatic flash vengeance is immediately about to come to the front. Few things show the stupidity of the average Southerner in matters to common sense more than this super-

show the stapidity of the average Southerner in matters of common sense more than this superstitious consideration for Warmoth's eyefashing. I have been in the man's presence two or three times, and I admitted that he was a magnetic tyrant, pert and audacious young man; but as to any depths of character which he may have, they seemed to me to exist no more than in some of your New York ward politicians, who were great people during the reign of Tweed and mere gutter snipes after Tweed tumbled. show the stupidity of the average

reign of Tweed and mere guitter snipes after Tweed tumbled.

THE RRALLY ABLE QUALITY IN WARMOTH is his money-saving propensity, which alone gives him confidence, like a fortification, and a sense of worldly security which the merely penniless adventurer could never know. Through all the mutations, adventures and escapades of his administration he has heid fast to the great governing principle of thrift; and although he loves a fine-looking woman, no matter whose property she may be, he has been seldon known to sacrifice his savings for either his pleasures or his ambition.

When Warmoth had carried the State Southworth stood behind him and fixed up the Legislature to have the laws in a judicious condition for moneymaking. Mr. Sypher, who had no inclination that way, got elected to Congress, where he has been a very respectable member, and in Louisiana he has some land and raises crops.

THE ENTERING WEDGE.

Under Warmoth's government two things have grown from little beginnings to be the rule; the Legislature has been made thoroughly corrupt—so much so that the great business of life in Louisiana is to be elected to a seat in that infa mous body, and at the last election there were above one thousand candidates for the position.

Again, the utterly unscrupulous political character of Warmoth has been shown in the fact that he files from principle to principle and from party to party, summated by no other disposition than to retain his supremacy. At the present time he is playing the desperate game of fighting the Courts of his own State, the Courts of the United States, the administration at Washington, and risking the possibilities of a terribic riot in order to make one step lurther and descend from his reckless enjoyment of power to be a dignified Senator of the fluited States for six Verre. If Louisiana could for the money were all the principle and got the first of the money were. THE REALLY ABLE QUALITY IN WARMOTH

Washington, and risking the possibilities of a terrible riot in order to make one step lurther and descend from his reckless enjoyment of power to be a dignified Senator of the United States for six years. It Louisiana could get rid of the man by paying this penalty she would at least have dispensed with one extraordinary nuisance.

THE CHARACTER OF WARMOTH.

Warmoth has been shown in the Courts of Louisiana—if one cared to go so far to find out what is so palpable—to be a man interested in all sorts of legislato-commercial operations, and a thorough convert to the modern principle of making Legislatures vote out profitable projects by corrupting them. The newspaper press has been made the mere vehicle to defend his designs and share with him in the plunder of the public. His patronage has been enormous, and at one time included the Custom House as well as the State offices, the police, and even the laboring forces. According to general rumor and beilef, he has fallen into the habit of making a public officer write out a resignation and give it to him before the said officer can take his place. This is averred as to one of the Senators of the United States; for Warmoth's supposition is that a man who would buy the honor in that way would be a little too vain to have the fact come out that he had resigned before he was appointed. There are many anedotes current about him in Louisiana, most of which are untrue, but they always meet with a laugh, which shows that the spirit of the story is admitted. It is stated, for instance, that when the Grand Duke of Russia came to New Orleans he said:

"Governor, they tell me you have as much power as my father."

"Your father? Hell!" said Warmoth, according to the tale, "your father's power is not a circumstance to mine,"

to the tale, "your father's power is not a circ stance to mine."
THE SHOE PINCHES HERE.

Stance to mine."

Warmoth was placed in power by military authority before his term had properly begun, and after he had occupied it some time the great riot broke out in New Orieans, where about afty people, nearly all negroes, were killed by the mob. The radical Legislature determined to stop this sort of thing by giving vast executive and repressory power to the Chief Magistrate, and they made him by law the tyrant that he is. They gave him power to make vacancies by removal and to fill them by his will. They allso gave him power to select registrars of election, and now that he is using their own constitution to their prejudice they cry loudly to the people and government of the United States to come to their help, whereas half of these miserable scanps intended the same injustice for their former oppressors. Warmoth is a lar worse man than he naturally would have been by reason of these mighty opportunities, which would tempt saybody, and especially a boy.

Warmoth has used the powers conferred apon.

It is quetaionable whether he and his friends have not even used the power of tife and death.

I was told a story of one fellow who had resolved to kill the Governor, out the latter's friends kept watch over him, and before he could carry out his designs he drew a weapon upon some-body else, and was immediately shot dead where he stood. As to a riot in New Orleans, this man, by general admission, is perfectly capable of it, and the same is expected to occur. He has practised upon sudacity as a man practises bluff at poker, and it has so uniformly succeeded that he does not understand the limit of human success. When he had been given the power of registration he selected for the majority of his registrats

A SET OF DESPERATE PELLOWS,

of human success. When he had been given the power of registrates of his registrates of his registrates of whom one Stoancker was a specimen. This stoancker had been a police telegraph operator at Philadelphia, and came to New Orleans pretty much broken up. Warmoth appointed him a registrar, and he immediately went to work to return himself to the State Senate. Indeed, a large number of Warmoth's registrars enter themselves directly into the Legislature of the State, and there they have continued to feed and fatten ever since and spread the contagion of their rapacious natures among the habitants, creokes, negroes and all other half-breeds and carpet-baggers assembled in that body.

THE DEST OF THE STATE and city together amounts to about flity million dolars, and in New Orleans, by a refinement of crueity, property is assessed even beyond its value, because the assessor gets his pay in proportion to the amount he assesses. Hence \$5 on \$100 is the tax, and taxes are higher in many cases than rents in that city. Whatever the ground can produce or the river bring or bear ways is eved upon by the cormorants who have gained Louisians in the name of freedom and debauched the entire new elements of voters there. Most of the offices are occupied by

A FILTHY-LOOKING SET OF SHOULDER-HITTERS

cements of voters there. Most of the offices are occupied by

A FILTHY-LOOKING SET OF SHOULDER-HITTERS and fortune seckers—men of no social inclinations—and almost every Court contains the negro and the white sitting together in III-conceased contempt of each other, administering justice upon persons scarcely worse than themselves. When some fortunate wight gets a fat thing he is levied upon by the administration and made to disgorge the major portion of his filchings. One of the men connected with Warmeth's former political organ sand to me:

"Our paper has been charged with making a vast amount of money out of the official printing, &c. That amount was over-estimated. We did get over \$150,000 nominally, but for that we were obliged to take State scrip worth only dity cents on the dollar."

amount of money out of the official printing, &c. That amount was over-estimated. We did get over \$150,000 nominally, but for that we were obtiged to take State scrip worth only dity cents on the dollar."

In all the Southern States, as in Louisiana, county and State scrip are manipulated against the real producing citizen, so that the politician and his friend can pay their taxes in scrip while the citizens camot get the scrip to pay their taxes with, and must put their hands in their purses.

JOBERT UNDER THE BULK OF RECONSTRUCTION. It would be unnecessary, considering the value of your space, for me to enumerate the sort of jobs which have been studied out, conceived and perpetrated upon the common public under this horrible rule of reconstruction in Louisiana. The business of mending the levees alone has been a diabolical scheme of rapacity. A slaughter house owned by a private company has been set up near the city and a iranchise given to it to control all the butchers in New Orleans, and this has brought on a costly lawait between the butchers and the city which has actually got to be argued before the United States Supreme Court, under the fourteenth amendment, on the ground that this sort of corporation abridges the privileges of citizens.

I have no desire to be unjust to Mr. Warmoth or to his enemies, but the trouble with the South has uniformly been that no Northern man went there to understand it, but mainly to carp upon the wretchedness of the country or to do or get something for his own advantage. The mistake, in a social point of view, about what is called carpet-baggery is this—that none out unworthy men would attempt, under the conditions of society in the South, to usury the great offices there, as strangers, while educated citizens of the South who should have seen the inewitable and understood it for the sake of their people, lay back in apathy and even abet these unworthy invaders, in order to make reconstruction a scandal and secure the old condition of things. The South to-day has not on

If I have been unsparing in my treatment of

sand human lives, each one of which is perhaps more entitled to be saved than his own.

If I have been unsparing in my treatment of Governor Warmoth and his party I do not mean to be any milder in dealing with what is called the current of the problem of the republican party in Louisinna. The weakness of their position lies in General Grant, who has appointed a weak, showy and good-natured brother-in-law to be Collector of the port of New Orleans, the best office in the South, and this man clouds the vision of the Executive upon Louisiana affairs and gives a tone of supremacy to the Custom House party out of proportion with its real influence with the President. Under a former collector, Warmoth had the run of the Custom House, and an order from him would secure one's dismissial or appointment. Under the present dynasty the Custom House has attempted to rule the offices of the State of Louisiana, and thus begun a contest between an unscrupulous Governor and an impertinent set of United States officers, which the great bulk of the American people take no interest in. It is a scandal that the Custom House chaps are carpet-baggers just as much as Warmoth and his crew, and, in fact, Warmoth represents at the present time ten whites of Louisiana to one for whom the Custom House is representative.

MR. CASEY, COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.

of New Orleans, is of no possible account in any discussion of the situation except that, like all weak people, he meddles about and fusses around and gets in the way and makes apparent compilications where none exist. A tourist going through the South aimost wishes that Congress would create a set of offices in some distant place especially for the President's relations, so that they might be well taken care of and do nobody else any harm. The real master of the Custom House party is

S. B. PACKARD.

He is a large, mulish, billious man, who instigated and lead the defence was a context to the context to the set of the context to the set of the context to the context of the context of the

any harm. The real master of the Custom House party is

S. B. PACKARD.

He is a large, mulish, billious man, who instigated and leads the fight on Warmoth on behalf of the Custom House, which the people of Louisiana ought to be fighting under a leadership of their own. This fellow used the great unsightly Custom House building as the place to carry out a coup d'état by convening the Republican Convention to meet there and then alling the building with police and ruffianly marshals and holding with police and ruffianly marshals and holding the doors of the Convention closed until such an organization could be made as would beat Warmoth in his party. The public mind all over the country saw the inconsistency and indelicacy of the Custom House and the Marshal undertaking to do this sort of thing, and, from that day to this, many of the better people of Louisiana have had an unnatural sympathy with their tyrant instead of with the unauthorized people who attempted to replace him.

who attempted to replace him.

THE SURVEYOR OF THE PORT.

Charles Dillingham is the son of an old Governor of Vermont and the brother-in-law of United States Senator Carpenter, and he also is a weak blunderbuss, as likely to go off at one end as the other, and more likely to burst. S. A. Stockdale, Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, is also President of the National Republican Printing Company, a company which has attempted to start a new money-making official paper against Warmoth. While Packard is the ablest of these men in strength of character and resources, the whole of them may be said to be a set of drivelling ignoramuses, and their feebleness gives a certain importance to the superficial splender of young Warmoth, so that many boys and young people going by insensibly sympathize with the lad. Between the two camps the great field marshal of the Southern armies.

tween the two camps the great field marshai of the southern armies, GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET. Whom Jefferson Davis believed to be the ablest commander he had, goes in a vaciliating way, now here by the side of Warmoth, now yonder assisting Packard; and, on the whole, there prevails an awful spectacle of the general want of business qualifications in an average Southern character.

business qualifications in an average Southern character.

The Custom House clique put up against Warmoth's candidate a person by the name of Kelogg, an Illinois carpet-bagger, who has been occupying an obscure position in the United States Senate for several years past. This man is a sort of compromise between a cross-roads trader and a country lawyer, with weakness of purpose thrown in to give him some identity. His backbone, if it ites anywhere, is in his legs, and he has neither counge of a moral, mental nor physical character, so iar as has been delected. Under Warmoth's machinery he has been declared beaten for Governor of the States Courts, while Warmoth has been fring off the whole quiver of his State authority to break up the coadition, and the contest would be an amusing one were it not for the fact that it seems to lead directy to a collision where any-

this stupid business.

This letter is already so long that I can only say that after Keilogg, according to Warmoth's returns, had been declared defeated for Governor of the State, controversy arose as to which was the proper Returning Bosat. The law named three personsas returning officers, and two of these were disqualified because they had been candidates in the election. One of the remaining officers was the Secretary of State, and Warmoth used his despotic power to remove this man as Secretary of State and appoint another man, who thus became a member of the Returning Board.

Summark Procreating in Court.

The Courts were invoked, and then Warmoth used a law passed by the previous Legislature, which he had not, up to this time, signed, to get rid of the State Judges, who bothered him about the returns. The old Judge endeavored to take mis seat upon the bench, when about two hundred of Warmoth's roughs took him up and chucked him over the heads of the crowd into the street, and the new Judges immediately began to deal out such justice as was possible in such a State. Then the Kellogg party carried the case up to the circuit Court, this court tinkered with it, while meantime Warmoth has called the Legislature together a month belore its regular session to ratify his acts and send him to the Senate. In the Senate of the United States Warmoth would be no worse than some men already there, and he would cease to annoy society in the State where he has carpetbagged. As Congress has been in the habit of do annoy society in the State where he has carpetbagged. As Congress has been in the habit of do annoy society in the State where he has carpetbagged. As Congress has been in the habit of do annoy society in the State where he has carpetbagged. As Congress has been in the habit of do and rest from plumder. To ascertain the relative amount of right in the present aituation is simply to select among rotten eggs. The republican party in its motley character has made a constitution and laws obnoxious to freedom, and the

able elements which for years refused to let him pass accross their thresholds. This is the character of Southern

DISCRETION AND DISCRIMINATION.

It reinsed to throw good induences around the Governor while he was still young, wistful, impressible and, perhaps, honest; but after he has been debauched by the excesses of his own party and the throes of a revolution have thrown him into the opposition, this apathetic element suddenly rises, backs him up and makes him a hero. The real curse of Louisiana is the character of the men who go to its State Legislature. There Warmoth got nis extraordinary powers. If the people could turn out, under the motley condition of Louisiana society, and

ELECT A GOOD LEGISLATURE, the laws which now give Warmoth his bad supremacy would be repealed; but, alas! in all the Southern States there is a vast element of society taken up with the immediate wants of its new condition, utterly unacquainted with the meaning of the words public credit, public opinion and public spirit, and which votes something into its pocket and the mouths of its family, while, meantime, the great principles which should animate a commonwealth are put aside to be sighed for by the lew who must stand after off and suffer.

A military officer at the garrison told me that himself and all his fellow officers were disgusted with the work they had to do in Louisiana. Said he:—''If we are ordered to fire upon a crowd, and that order should be illegal at law, we are liable to be tried for murder, and if we do not fire—even if we question the authority—we may be court martialed for discovering and in the firm of the results of the subject to see sufficient interest I have pienty of materials to resume it.

HORSE NOTES.

George E. Perrin's two-year colt Topgallant, by Peacemaker, dam by Biggart's Rattler, is brown, without white, and of fine size. In October he showed great speed, trotting a quarter in forty

The trotting mare Lady Gay Spanker died last week of influenza. She was the property of G. H. Bailey, of Portland, Me., and at the time of her death was in foal to Fearnought.

The yearling coit Cadet, by Fearnought, dam Juliet, by Young Morrill, died last week of influnza. The colt was the property of Colonel Russell, of Mitton, Mass. The horse Billy Burton, formerly owned by Com-

iodore Vanderbilt, is down with the dropsy at the stables of his owner, W. W. Stearns, at Elizabeth,

with the prevailing horse disease, but is now recovering. She is very fast. Mr. Dean Sage recently purchased, at Stony Ford. yearling colt by Messenger Duroc, dam Lucy

Almack. ting mare Nettie, has bought two colts out of the dam of Nettie from R. F. Galloway, of Sufferns, N.

dam of Nettie from R. F. Galloway, of Sufferns, N. Y. One of the coits was sired by Hambletonian, the other by Happy Medium.
R. Steel, of Cedar Hill Stud, Philadeiphia, has bought the dam of Nettle.
H. P. McGrath's Diomising two-year-old coit, Tom Bowling, is suffering from epizootic.
A four day's running meeting over the Pacific Race Track, at Alameda, will commence January 1. On the first day a four mile heat race will come off between Thad. Stevens and Phil. Sheridan for \$2,500 a side, 100 lbs. cach. The winner will be entered in the \$20,000 four mile heat race at New Orleans, which will take place in the Spring. Phil. Sheridan is a bay horse, 5 years old, got by Norfolk, dam Bonnie Bell, by Belmont; second dam Liz Givens, by imported Langford; third dam Charlotte Pace, by Sir Archy. Thad, Stevens is a chestnut hors., 7 years old, got by Langford, son of Belmont, dam Mary Chilton, by imported Glencoe; second dam by American Eclipse; third dam Queen Mary, by Bertrand.

dam Mary Chilton, by imported Giencoe; second dam by American Eclipse; third dam Queen Mary, by Bertrand.

The bay trotting mare Jennie was foaled in May, 1805. Sh was bred by James Ball (then and now living three mile northwest of Zanesville, Ohio). She was got by Red Eagle (he by Gray Eagle, dam by Woodpecker); her dam was the bay mare Topsy Reamy, by Pataskala (he by Boston, dam by Industry); grandam the gray mare Dolly Campbell, by Gray Oscar (grandson of Messenger); great-grandam the gray mare Lady Gray, by Tuckahoe; great-grandam the brown mare Nellie Day, tull of Messenger blood, brought from New Jersey.

In the four days of the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Chib sixteen races will be run, to which the club will contribute, in money added to the stakes and in purses, no less than \$10,000. The Preakness Stakes, for three-year-olds, called after the establishment of Mr. Sanford, near Paterson, is a mile and a half, and will have \$1,000 added. The Handicap Stake, for four-year-olds, mile heats, will have \$500 added. And on the same day there will be a purse of \$700, three miles, for all ages. The Chesapeake Stakes, a mile and a quarter, for three-year-old filles, will have \$500 added. There will be \$600 for mile heats, three in five, for all ages, and \$600 for two miles and a half. To the Plinitco Stakes, two mile heats, for all ages, \$1,000 is to be added, and for the four-mile dash a purse of \$1,200 will be given. And there will be a grand Steeplechase Post Stakes two miles and a half over a fair hunting country, to which the club will add \$1,200.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at half-past three o'clock P. M., Mr. Norman White, Vice President, in the chair, assisted by Mr. A. Robertson Walsh. Rev. George M. Tuthill, of Michigan, read from the 119th Psalm and offered prayer. Five new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two are in North Carolina, wo in Texas and one in Alabama. Communications were received from Rev. S.

Riggs, missionary to the Dakota Indians, giving a lively description of the joy of that people at the receipt of Scriptures in their language; from Mr. George H. Prince, of St. Petersburg, with information of a change in the agency in that city, Mr. Muir, who has hereto;ore attended to the society's affairs, having gone to reside in England-Mr. Prince will hereafter act in his place; from Samuel A. Purdie, Matamoras, in regard to Bible distribution in Mexico, which is encouraging; from Per Paimquist, Esq., Stockholm, in relation to the work in Sweden; letters from Rev. Dr. Martin and others, Pekin, stating the comcolloquial, by Rev. Dr. Schereschewsky, and asking for lunds to print it, which were granted; from
Rev. Dr. Brown and others, Yokohama, sending
a copy of the Gospel by Mark in the Japanese
language, stating that the other three Gospels are
nearly ready, and asking funds to print them,
granted also; and from Rev. George H. Nobbs,
Norfolk Island, S. P., chaplain to the portion of
the mutineers of the Bounty, who had removed
from Pitcairn's Island, giving an account of their
situation, and in regard to their need of the Bible.
Grants of books were made to the Missionary
Society of Protestant Episcopal Church, for Africa;
to the Seamen's Friend Society; to Pennsylvania
Colonization Society for Freedmen going to Africa;
to the Verginia Bible Society for the Aoingdon District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
West Virginia; to the Missionary Society of the
United Brethren in Christ, for Africa; to the American and Foreign Christian Union, for Mexico; to
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York; to Friends'
Bible Committee, St. Albans, Me.: and to descendants of mutineers of the Bounty on Noriolk Island.
The whole number of votumes granted is 4,999, including three volumes in raised letters for the
blind, besides others to the amount of \$655.

The Board also voted to print at the Bible Honse
the books of Proverbs and Ezekiel in the Zuiu language, for the Zulu Mission in Africa.

Memorial papers were adopted in reference to
the decease of E. J. Woojsey and Marshatl S.
Bidwell.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

"THE SEE OF SPADES" IS a forthcoming English "THE SEARCH FOR A PUBLISHER" IS & Shilling manual published in London for the benefit of

would-be authors MISS FANNIE MATTHEWS ("Marguerite F. Aymar") is laid partly in New York city and partly in one of

table watering places. SPRIGHTLY MISS ALCOTT, in her new volume of 'Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag," takes three American ladies over Europe, and gives us an amusing medley of anecdote, adventure and criticism. "REPUBLICAN SUPERSTITIONS," by Mr. Moncure D.

IN THE AUTUMN OF 1842 Mr. Dickens began and ended his book the "American Notes," of which Mr. Forster prints the original introductory chapter, suppressed in the publication, for what appear to us to be here as elsewhere in the suppress sions advised by Mr. Forster very insufficient reasons. The chapter runs as follows:—

sons. The chapter runs as follows:—
INTRODUCTORY—AND NECESSARY TO SE READ.
I have placed the foregoing title at the bead of this page because I challenge and deny the right of any person to pass judgment on this book, or to arrive at any reasonable conclusion in reference to it without first being at the trouble of becoming acquainted with its design and purpose.

It is not statistical. Figures of arithmetic bave already been heaped upon America's devoted head, almost as lavishly as figures of speech have been piled above Shakespeare's grave.

It comprehends no amail talk concerning individuals and no violation of the social confidences of private life. The very prevalent practice of kidnapping live ladies and gentlemen, forcing them, whether they will or no, for the gratification of the idle and the curious, is not to my taste. Therefore I have avoided it.

have avoided it.

It has not a grain of any political ingredient in

whether they will or no, for the gratification of the idle and the curious, is not to my taste. Therefore I have avoided it.

It has not a grain of any political ingredient in its whole composition.

Neither does it contain, nor have I intended that it should contain, any lengthened and minute account of my personal reception in the United States; not because I am, or ever was, insensible to that spontaneous effusion or affectionate and generous-hearted people; but because I conceive that it would ill become me to dourish matter necessarily involving so much of my own praises in the eyes of my unhappy feaders.

This book is simply while it claims to be—a record of the impressions I received from day to day, during my hasty travels in America, and sometimes (but not aiways) of the conclusions to which they, and after-rediection on them, have led me; a description of the country I passed through; of the institutions I visited; of the kind of people among whom I journeyed, and of the manners and customs that came within my observation. Very many works having just the same scope and range, have been already published, but I think that these two volumes stand; in need of no apology on that account. The interest of such productions, if they have any, lies in the varying impressions made by the same novel things on different minds; and not in new discoveries or extraordinary adventures.

I can scarcely be supposed to be ignorant of the hazard I run in writing of America at ali. I know perfectly well that there is in that country a numerous class of well-intentioned persons prone to be dissatisfied with all accounts of the Republic whose citizens they are which are not couched in terms of exatted and extravagant praise. I know perfectly well that there is in America as in most other places laid down in maps of the great would a numerous class of persons so tenderly and deicately constituted that they cannot bear the trutin any form. And I do not need the git of prophecy to discern afar off that they are perfectly incon

quarrels most there is still (after the lapse of several years, each of which may be lairly supposed to have had its stride in improvement) much that is just and true at this hour, let him lay it down now, for I shall not please him. Of the intelligent, reflecting and educated among his countrymen I have no fear, for I have ample reason to believe, after many delightful conversations not cassify to be forgotten, that there are very few topics (if any) on which their sentiments differ materially from mine.

topics (if any) on which their sentiments differ materially from mine.

I may be asked—"if you have been in any respect disappointed in America, and are assured beforenand that the expression of your disappointment will give offence to any class, why do you write at all?" My answer is, that I went there expecting greater things than I found, and resolved, as far as in me lay, to do justice to the country at the expense of any—in my view—mistaken or prejudiced statements that might have been made to its disparagement. Coming home with a corrected and sobered judgment, I consider myselt no less bound to do justice to what, according to my best means of judgment, I found to be the truth.

Against this broad estimate of the Americans in

Against this broad estimate of the Americans in 1841 it is interesting to set an estimate of them. experiences of them in Continental parts, in Janu ary, 1868-his last famous visit to the States. Writ-

Ing from Philadelphia he says:—
I see great changes for the better, socially. Politically, no. England governed by the Marylebone vestry and the penny papers, and England as she would be after years of such governing, is what I make of that. Socially the change in manners is remarkable. There is much greater politeness and forbearance in all ways. * On the other hand, there are still provincial oddities wonderfully quigzical, and the newspapers are constantly expréssing the popular mazement at "Mr. Dickens' extraordinary composité." They seem to take it ii that I don't stagger on to the platform overpowered by the spectacle before me, and the national greatness. They are all so accustomed to do public things with a flourish of trumpets that the notion of my coming in to read without somebody first flying up and delivering an "oration" about me, and nying down again and leading me in, is so very unaccountable to them that sometimes they have no idea until I open my lips that it can possibly be Charles Dickens.

THE GERMAN REFORMERS.

Meeting of the German Central Reform Organization-Projected Reorganiza-tion-Reminiscences of and Angry Reference to the Late Campaign. The Central Committee of the German reform organizations, organized during the reform cam-

paign of last year, Oswald Ottendorfer presiding, held a meeting at the Beethoven Macnnerchor Hall last night, when Marcus Otterburg, on behalf of the Executive Committee and of the Committee of Organization, submitted a plan of reorganization for 1873, providing that primary elections be held by the several district organizations on the 6th of January next, and that the delegates to the Central Committee be elected on the 13th of next month. Mr. Theo. Glaubenskies proposed that the Central Committee be adjourned sine die and that the delegates of the Central Committee be instructed to recommend their several district organizations to dissolve, with a view of reorganization so a broader basis of national reform, on the ground that by past experience it had been shown that the organization would exercise no signal influence if its operations are, as heretofore, confined to reform measures in municipal affairs.

Mr. Oswald Ottenderer speke in opposition to the proposition, stating that the proposition to adjourn sine die only was in order at the propertime, but that the proposition to dissolve the organization was not in the constitutional powers of the delegates of the Central Committee, who were elected as the representatives of the several district organizations. next month. Mr. Theo. Glaubenskiee propose

trict organizations.

The proposition of Mr. Glaubenskiee was declared out of order, and the report of the Executive Committee in reference to a reorganization was

Dr. KRSSLER introduced resolutions proposed the adoption of measures to effect an extended reorganization, which, after some discussion, in the course of which, in a rather angry manner, the alteged misconduct and alteged treacheries of some of the members of the organization were referred to, were adopted.

THE STEAMSHIP GUATEMALA.

History of Her Wreck by the Survivers of the Disaster ver add

Passengers and Others of the Saved at Pane Incidents of the Casualty, the Shock and After Scenes-Rush for the Boats-The Effort for Order-Drifting Towards the Coast-Counting the Loss of Life-Experiences in the Coast Villages-A Strict Invostigation To Be Had

PANAMA, Nov. 27, 1872. dusternals arrived in this city by the St. Balva

From lengthy communications with the officer took plack about a quarter past five A. M. on the 18th October. The vessel had been under easy steam all night and the captain's calculations led him to suppose that he was at least six miles of

undeceived him. None of those harrowing scenes which usually accompany shipwreck occurred, and and drmness of the commander of the vessel, Cap tain A. T. Douglass. Immediately that she struck he gave orders to the engineer to go astern at full speed, but it almost immediately became clear that

listed her up and dashed her down again with great force, and in about ten minutes after stri tubes. The captain then, seeing that the hold was rapidly filling and that she was driving further ta among the breakers, gave orders to open the bilge injections, so as to fill her entirely, allow her to settle down and thus prevent her driving. He then set to work to get

and at first some dozen persons or more got into it not been for the resolution of the captain all would have been drowned. He ordered them out of the boat. Not one stirred at his order. He them took the next best step, and seizing one by the neck, being a very powerful man, and lifting him clean out of the boat flung him on the deck of the ship. The rest then followed, and from that ble and discipline strictly maintained. One by one the boats were lowered and passed to the stern, from being dashed to pieces, and when they were all safely affoat to the number of five the captain placed his three officers and the purser in charge of four of them, taking command of the fifth himself. In forty minutes after the vessel struck she

of four of them, taking command of the fifth himself. In forty minutes after the vessel strack she had divided in two parts—her engines had gone through her bottom, and every soul on board had been safely placed in the boats. The captain was the last to leave the ship, and directly he did so he feered in for the entrance to the bar to see if it would be possible to effect a landing. This proved impossible, and he therefore gave the four boats orders to follow him

TO THE PORT OF SALINA CRUZ

keeping close inshore, in order to prevent any norther taking hold of them and driving the boats out to sea. After they had been thus coasting along about nine hours the purser asked permission, to be allowed to beach his load because his men (seven) were exhausted and the boat was filling. The captain gave him permission, tolling him at the same time that he believed all would lose their lives. In the first line of breakers she capsized, but six of the first line of breakers she capsized, but six of the first line of breakers she capsized, and had it not been for their companions they would have drowned. They were, however, at length got out and after a white brought to.

The boats outside seeing this capsize and afterwards the two figures stretched out on the beach, concluded that the experiment was too dangerous a one to be attempted and they continued on their course. On the following day a seven where they had been thrown up by the sea.

The first officer's boat, which contained fifteen persons in all, has not been heard of; and there is every probability that she was driven out to sea and swamped, or that those on boaru have perished by the more terrible death of hunger and thirst. No provisions or water were put in the boats, the first because the store room was smashed.

perished by the more terrible death of hunger and thirst. No provisions or water were put in the hoats, the first because the store room was smaahed to pieces by the concussion of the first shock, and second because the cisterns and tubes were broken.

Those who reached the shore had then

Those who reached the shore had then

A WEARY TIME

before them, for the country where they landed
they found barren and inhospitable to the last degree. The Captain's party were the first to reach
a village, and all their money was at once exhausted in the purchase of miserable food, for
which they were charged exorbitant prices. After
seven hours' struggling with the head man of the
village, the Captain succeeded in getting horses
for himself and the purser, and then, accompanied
by some of the villagers, he started back to search
along the beach for traces of his companions. He
was fortunate enough to arrive in time at the
second mate's party, all of whom had been then
three days without lood and had laid down exhausted and without hope of succor.

THE OTHER TWO BOATS
arrived in succession, and though all had suffered
great hardships they were fortunate in not having
lost any of their number.

A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
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A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

was held in Tchuantepec; but its results are not generally known here. It is reported, however, that the Captain admits she was out of her course, but asserts that this was due to the currents and disobedience of his orders; and it is said that some of the witnesses declared that the officer of the watch saw the land and the breakers some half hour before the ship was run into them. All who were on board are loud in praise, of the conduct of the Captain, as well as that of the first officer, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Bartholomew, the chief engineer. The latter was a man far past middle life, and his conduct is said to have been beyond praise. Coolly and calmiy obeying orders and assisting wherever possible, he yet refused at first to leave the ship until after the captain, and it is said the latter only succeeded in getting him off by claiming as a right, as the youngest of the two, to remain until the last.

Besides Mr. Smith and Mr. Bartholomew, there were ten of the crew and three Chinamen in the missing boat. Captain Douglas goes to New York by this steamer.

THE WRECK

was sold in Tehuantepec for account of the under-writers and brought \$50.

THE MEN IN THE MISSING BOAT.

The following is a list of the persons in the missing boat from the Guatemala, viz.:—
Vicente Echegurem, of Manzaulilo, passenger; T. J. Smith, chief officer; Mr. Bartholomew, chief engineer; R. Wilson, quartermaster; Jack, quar-termaster; Robert Thomson, second cook; Man-cino Verdua, olier; Frank, Seaman; Miguel Garcia, seaman; Manuel, ship's mess boy; Salvador Gon-zalez, porter; Mortimer Lipman. waiter; three Chinamen. Fifteen all told.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A HERALD special correspondent in Lima, Pera. dating on November 13, reports the United States steamer Tuscarora, from Valparaiso, arrived in Callao on the 9th inst. All well on board.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenants Joseph G. Eaton, John T. Sullivan and Frederick Collins have been ordered to special duty in the Darien expedition. Paymaster Ed. ward Foster has been ordered as inspector of pro-visions and clothing at the Norfolk Navy Yard, re-lieving Paymaster Walmough. Lieutenant Com-mander John J. Reed has been detached from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

AN IMPORTANT LAWSUIT DECIDED.

The case of the Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., vs. The National Bank of Com-merce of Boston, which occupied the United States Circuit Court several days, has resulted in a verdic for the plaintiffs for \$34,594 23. The snit was brought to recover damages for negligence on the the part of the defendants, in giving up to the consignees the bills of lading of a lot of cotton upon the acceptance by the (ousginees of a thirty days) draft drawn against the shipment and attached to draft drawn against the shipment and attached to the bills of inding, and sent on to the defendant bank for collection. The plaintiffs contended that it was the duty of the bank to keep the collators until the draft was paid, and that by reason of giving up the bills of lading the plaintim tost their security, the consignees having fasted before the expuration of tauty days after accepting to